

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXI.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1893. TEN PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## BRAZIL NUT TO CRACK

DOWN IN AMONG THE SENATORS YESTERDAY.

## MEAN'S RECOGNITION RESOLUTION

MEAN'S RECOGNITION SPEECHES ON WHETHER BRAZIL SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED AS A REPUBLIC JUST NOW.

MONROVIA, December 20.—In the senate, Mr. Morgan called up his joint resolution recognizing the United States of Brazil as free, independent and sovereign states, and submitted the same on the subject.

Mr. Morgan paid a high tribute to the personal worth and political liberality of Dom Pedro, saying that the very liberality and concessions made by Dom Pedro had operated as an invitation to the people of Brazil to change their form of government. Consequently, Mr. Morgan declared that the attitude of the United States in respect of all countries in the western hemisphere was a very discreditable one, that attitude had been assumed by the history of the American government, assumed sedately and confidentially, and had been reassured on every opportunity since the date of its announcement by President Monroe, down to the last message to the president of the United States. He insisted in the declaration made by Thomas Jefferson that it was the business and duty of the United States to proceed to the progress, in making, and ultimately to dominate the making of the western hemisphere, the home of republican institutions and the hope of despotic institutions. The time which he wanted congress to decide was whether Brazil was an empire or a republic, the house of Braganza or the people of Brazil were the depositaries of the imperial power of that state. The answer to this question, while it was perfectly clear, might become clouded by later events, and it was to await these later events. He wanted congress to announce that the empire had disappeared in Brazil, that a republic existed. If after this day imperial power should reappear in Brazil its appearance would be in the nature of a new and fresh power. At the present moment there was no empire of Brazil, and it was the desire of the American statute books, that hereafter there should be no empire about it. If the empire were ever re-established, it would be against the Monroe doctrine and in spite of it. The congress of the United States had the absolute right to recognize the independence of one or more of the republics and the independence of the empire of Brazil accepted the overthrow of the empire and the establishment of the republic encourages the radicals of Lisbon to believe that they will eventually achieve a quiet and bloodless revolution in Portugal.

LISBON, December 20.—The republicans here have decided to issue a manifesto to the effect that the time is a favorable one for abolishing the monarchy.

Mr. Teller offered an amendment to the resolution which he asked to have also referred to the committee on foreign relations. It was to the effect that when the people of Brazil shall signify their intention to establish a republican form of government, it will be the duty of the government of the United States to furnish material and encouragement to the people of Brazil in the maintenance of such a form of government, if such a government be assailed by foreign governments on account of republican character. That, he said, looked like practical encouragement to the people of Brazil, and was saying to all the world, that so far as Brazil was concerned they must keep their hands off.

The question was taken on the motion to refer the resolution to the committee on foreign relations. All republicans voted 'aye,' and all the other members of the house, except Mr. Blaine, voted 'no.'

There was, however, no quorum voting (yeas 26, nays 15,) and the whole matter went over without definite action.

The senate then went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, the house resolution was read to the committee of the committee on foreign relations. Nothing, New York, was offered by Mr. Evans, and agreed to, and as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the senate, at 5 o'clock, adjourned till tomorrow.

Portugal Does Not Want Him.

LISBON, December 20.—It is reported that the Portuguese government is anxious for Dom Pedro to leave Portugal. The calmness with which the people of Brazil accepted the overthrow of the empire and the establishment of the republic encourages the radicals of Lisbon to believe that they will eventually achieve a quiet and bloodless revolution in Portugal.

LISBON, December 20.—The republicans here have decided to issue a manifesto to the effect that the time is a favorable one for abolishing the monarchy.

## THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

### New Bills Introduced and Other Matters

Disposed Of.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—Bills introduced in the house and referred.

By Mr. Clements, of Georgia.—For the erection of a public building in Rome, Ga.

By Mr. Adams, of Illinois.—Providing for the world's fair in 1892. (The Chicago commissioners.)

Mr. Bouselle, for the relief of survivors of the wreck of the Trenton and Vandals and the stranding of the Nipic at Samoa; also to provide for a naval reserve; also to promote the efficiency of the enlisted force of the navy. The bills are prepared at the navy department.

Mr. Ewart, of North Carolina.—A resolution reciting that it has been openly and notoriously charged that, for several years past, the civil service commission has refused to select its clerks under the provisions of the civil service act, and that the civil service questions have been clouded and muddled, before examination, and that other charges have been preferred against the commission and directing the committee on civil service reform to investigate these charges.

By Mr. Crain, of Texas.—Appropriating \$200,000 for the improvement of Galveston harbor, and authorizing it to be used to drap public buildings in mounting or to place flags on such buildings at half-mast in honor of any deceased person, unless such person, at the time of death, was in the service of the United States.

Mr. Ewart, to take up the bill of the last session, and to make it a general one, so as to give it greater importance, and to add a clause to the effect that the time had come for the republic to undertake to recognize this among the powers of the world. He also mentioned to the committee on foreign relations that the senate scarcely organized, with the house committee not yet appointed, that recognition placed on record would be held in high esteem.

It seemed to him, therefore, that the proper way was to refer the resolution to the senate, and to let the house, in the meantime, take up the bill of the last session, and to add a clause to the effect that the time had come for the republic to undertake to recognize this among the powers of the world.

Mr. Ewart, to the committee on foreign relations, that the senate had been a more thorough, a more thorough republican, than could be found in any part of the world. Consequently, he said, that the most distinguished men of the century—a man who, though an emperor, had been a more thorough republican, than could be found in any part of the world.

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## FOUR RAILROAD WRECKS IN WHICH A LARGE NUMBER OF PERSONS ARE INJURED.

One Train Turns Completely Over, and Another Is Thrown Off by Broken Rails—The Names of the Injured.

ALBANY, Ga., December 20.—[Special.]—The special train which was sent up for Dr. P. L. Hilsman, to attend the wounded in the double wreck on the Brunswick and Western railroad, returned today, bringing up the injured.

**THE FIRST WRECK**  
occurred from a bad rail at the 119 mile post, just below Enigma, at noon yesterday. The train, No. 17, due here at 12:35, was going at full speed, and the entire train sped down the embankment at a terrific rate of speed, turning completely over. There were thirteen passengers aboard, who were badly shaken up and bruised, but none seriously injured. This train was under charge of Conductor E. A. Smith, who was slightly injured by having his leg mashed, and Ensign Potter.

**A PASSENGER TRAIN WRECKED.**

About an hour afterward passenger train No. 1 was wrecked by a broken track. It is a baggage and express train, due here at 2 p.m., Conductor Pearson and Engineer Knight. One car was wrecked. The Pullman sleepers remained on the track, holding the remainder of the train on the rails. Its side was broken in and the baggage car injured. Five persons were injured.

J. W. Belcher, who was standing in the door of the baggage car, jumped out. His leg was caught between the trucks and was badly hurt.

J. A. Loring, a cotton buyer from Philadelphia, was the last person taken from the wreck. He was considerably hurt, and burned about the face. He was brought here on a stretcher, and taken to his room at the Hotel May. He is resting quietly tonight.

Ben Johnson colored, had his wrist broken. Edna Quartermann and Anna Derby were injured internally.

Two negroes were wounded, one in the breast and one in the back.

**Two Mail Pouches**  
were lost. A girl living in Enigma, saw the broken rail in the middle of the road. After the accident, she stated that she had seen it, but had thought nothing of it, thus losing a chance to make herself famous and save the damage to persons and property.

**Conductor Killed.**  
ANNISTON, Ala., December 20.—[Special.]—Two freight trains on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad collided this morning at three o'clock. The scene of the accident was six miles north of Jacksonville. The train was running in two sections and the front section broke, leaving the caboose and three cars almost stationary. After going some distance the engineer of the front section saw that the train was broken and commenced to back so as to couple up. Just as he was near the detached cars, the second section rushed around the curve, and before its speed could be reduced struck the caboose of the front section.

The conductor of the front section, who was in the caboose, was killed, and as the broken timbers soon caught fire, he was burned almost to ashes. His name was Will Quinn, and he had been a conductor but a short while. The engineer and fireman of the rear section jumped, and were not seriously hurt. This was the only life lost, but the damage to the company's rolling stock will foot up to the thousands. One engine, nine box cars, and a caboose were completely demolished. All trains on that road were delayed several hours.

**Wreck on the Central.**

TALBOTTON, Ga., December 20.—[Special.]—There was a bad wreck on the Central railroad, near Bostick, seven miles from this city, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. An engine and twelve cars of a freight train were completely demolished. The cause of the accident is unknown. No one was hurt seriously. The fireman was scalped slightly. The track is badly torn up, and the mail and passengers will have to be transferred tonight or tomorrow.

**Bad Wreck on the Louisville and Nashville.**

MOBILE, December 20.—The second section of a north bound freight train on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, due here at 4 o'clock, ran into an open switch at Orange Grove, and the mail and express car was wrecked. The locomotive turned over, burying Engineer Pierce, and killing him instantly, and fatally injuring the fireman, name unknown. Six cars were wrecked.

**JONES'S COTTON TRAIN.**

**A Procession of Forty Wagons in Albany.**

ALBANY, Ga., December 20.—[Special.]—At about noon today Primus W. Jones, the first black man of Baker county, brought in his cotton crop of ninety-six bales. There were about forty wagons pressed into service. As the long train of four, two, two mule and one mule wagons, with ox teams, of all sizes, came slowly down Broad street; Jones stood at the intersection of the street, and the train divided, passing on each side of him going to different warehouses. The entire lot was bought by Mr. Jacob Lorch for nine cents per pound.

**The People Moving About.**

SPARTA, Ga., December 20.—[Special.]—Sparta is all in a move. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts will go soon into the Edwards house which they have purchased for \$7,500. They are soon to move into their new home, and will large their facilities for catering to the traveling public in their large brick hotel. Mrs. Smith has returned and will occupy her old home. Mr. and Mrs. Durham will move into "Sunbeam Cottage." Mr. James McCook will take the place of the elderly Turner, who has passed over. He moves to Sparta to educate his children. All over the county are people who want houses in Sparta but can't get them. Several parties are proceeding to build, and many are only waiting until their opportunity shall arise. The building and loan associations to which they belong, it certainly looks as if the boom was about to strike Sparta. It will certainly come if any of the projected railroads shall be built here.

**The Mayor Favors the Children.**

AUGUSTA, Ga., December 20.—[Special.]—The question of shooting fireworks in Augusta on Christmas is becoming an issue. It is prohibited by city ordinance, but the mayor has issued a proclamation suspending the ordinance for two days, in order to give the city a chance. A petition is now being circulated for signatures, which is to be presented to the council, asking a reconsideration of the mayor's action, and enforcing the city ordinance.

**Appreciated by His Fellow.**

AUGUSTA, Ga., December 20.—[Special.]—A. B. Fish, who, for two years past, has been foreman of the large door and sash factory of Jesse Thompson & Co., leaves tonight for Salem, Ohio. On leaving the employer presented him with a handsome gold headed cane. He was a major on Stuart's staff, and a good officer.

**The Woman Fell Dead.**

AUGUSTA, Ga., December 20.—[Special.]—Mrs. Riley, a negro woman, who had been ill for some time, was carried last night to Milledge, S. C. As they were carrying her from an eating house to the depot she fell dead.

**Twenty-Fifth Anniversary.**

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 20.—[Special.]—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the evacuation of Savannah by General Hardee's army, which withdrew before Sherman's army.

**Evangelist in Savannah.**

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 20.—[Special.]—Evangelist Howland will preach here Sunday under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance union.

### SHOT BY THE SHERIFF.

From the Effect of Which He Dies

Later.

MASSON, Ga., December 20.—[Special.]—Mr. Mark Head was accidentally shot by Sheriff J. A. Hilsman on last Tuesday night, and lingered until this morning at 1 o'clock, when he died from the effects of the wound. The affair is deeply regretted in the city, and throughout the country, the occurrence grieved than does Sheriff Hilsman, who killed the innocent man in the performance of his duty. The sheriff had been informed on Tuesday that an attempt would be made by outside parties to release some prisoners.

now confined in the county jail, and to guard against anything of the kind, Mr. Hilsman secured a gun, and in company with a friend the two set watch over the jail. Along in the night Mr. Hilsman saw the bent form of a man, creeping along in the darkness, apparently holding a gun in his hand. The sheriff halted him three times, and receiving no response, put a load of No. 4 shot into his leg. Imagine Mr. Hilsman's sorrow and surprise when he found he had

**SHOT MARK HEAD.**

an innocent man, who, being in an intoxicated condition, had strangled down near the jail with a large stick in his hand, which the sheriff mistook for a gun. While Mr. Hilsman regrets the affair very deeply, as does the whole community, he did the deed in what he believed to be his honest duty. Head was a giant in height, was about forty-five years old, unmarried, and was a harmless, peaceful citizen.

**THE ROPE AROUND HIS NECK.**

A Boy Who Had Evidently Been Hanged.

GIBSON, Ga., December 20.—[Special.]—This morning Mr. Robert Kitchens, of Mitchell, found a boy in his shuck pen, supposed to be about fifteen years old, who was seen having been swung to a limb.

It is supposed that some one or more parties had him till they thought he was dead, and then hung him by the shuck pen.

He is in scientific hands, though it is thought he will not recover. No one knows him, though it is supposed he came from Macon, and has been in this settlement only a few days.

**DON HAS DISAPPEARED.**

GAINEVILLE, Ga., December 20.—[Special.]—The missing boy, who was the subject of the interest of the Industrial News of Gaineville, has disappeared without leave, law or license, and many here and a few in Atlanta mourn his departure, which is measured by dollars and cents and not by sincere grief.

**An Imbecile Robbed.**

CLARKSVILLE, Ga., December 20.—[Special.]—The scene of an old man, named Hawshay, living near here, who is an imbecile and living alone, was entered by robbers, who se- cured about fifty dollars of his savings.

**A HISTORIC COMPANY.**

The Baldwin Blues Go Out of Exist- ence.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., December 20.—[Special.]—The recent action of the adjutant-general in regard to disbanding the inactive military companies of the state, makes defunct one of the most historic companies ever organized in Georgia.

The Baldwin Blues, of this city, were organized over forty years ago, and during that time they alone stood guard over the peace and property of the people of Milledgeville. At present they are a majority in the old Fourth Georgia regiment to the front, and won, during the struggle that followed, a distinction equal to that of any other company on the field. They left Milledgeville in '61 with eighty men, and, with, at times, one hundred, marched during the war marching over one hundred and fifty miles. They lost in nearly every battle of the war, from Bull Run to Spottsylvania, and returned to this city at the war's close with less than 50 men, many of whom were wounded.

Mr. E. J. Durbin, who was in the army, said that the dastardly Dolees, they went with the old Fourth Georgia regiment to the front, and won, during the struggle that followed, a distinction equal to that of any other company on the field. They left Milledgeville in '61 with eighty men, and, with, at times, one hundred, marched during the war marching over one hundred and fifty miles. They lost in nearly every battle of the war, from Bull Run to Spottsylvania, and returned to this city at the war's close with less than 50 men, many of whom were wounded.

**THE CHICAGO INTER-OCEAN.**

How His Offense is Viewed in Nashville and the South.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean is shocked beyond measure because, though in newspapers have declared that George W. Cable, having seen fit to place himself upon a social level with negroes, cannot hope to be respected by southern whites.

The local colored people, who are well educated, are not so much as to be shocked by the statement.

**COMBINED PLANTATION.**

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One little clause in the contract Mr. Terrell did not, however, dilate upon. In that one it was agreed that in consideration of the transportation furnished to Arkansas no one accepting the terms offered would receive any pay at all until by his labor he had worked out the cost of the journey.

Mr. Terrell soon obtained sufficient signatures to his contracts to warrant his shipping the first consignment of emigrants to their destination. He told them that on last Monday morning a gentleman would arrive from Arkansas with a special train, and give orders that they should all be at the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus depot before six o'clock Monday morning.

The negroes also were remembered, each one was to get fifty cents a day and her board to be paid at the end of every week.

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The negroes also were remembered, each one was to get fifty cents a day and her board to be paid at the end of every week.

**THE CHICAGO INTER-OCEAN.**

How His Offense is Viewed in Nashville and the South.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean is shocked beyond measure because, though in newspapers have declared that George W. Cable, having seen fit to place himself upon a social level with negroes, cannot hope to be respected by southern whites.

The local colored people, who are well educated, are not so much as to be shocked by the statement.

**COMBINED PLANTATION.**

MASSON, Ga., December 20.—[Special.]—The recent action of the adjutant-general in regard to disbanding the inactive military companies of the state, makes defunct one of the most historic companies ever organized in Georgia.

The Baldwin Blues, of this city, were organized over forty years ago, and during that time they alone stood guard over the peace and property of the people of Milledgeville. At

present they are a majority in the old Fourth Georgia regiment to the front, and won, during the struggle that followed, a distinction equal to that of any other company on the field. They left Milledgeville in '61 with eighty men, and, with, at times, one hundred, marched during the war marching over one hundred and fifty miles. They lost in nearly every battle of the war, from Bull Run to Spottsylvania, and returned to this city at the war's close with less than 50 men, many of whom were wounded.

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ATLANTA, GA. DECEMBER 21, 1889.

## Voting Under Dictation.

The Boston Transcript intimates that northern men do not seek homes in the south because they are there denied the privilege of an independent ballot. It says: "A northern man is so used to voting as to cast his vote and seeing his vote counted as he cast it, that he little relishes being told, not how he should vote, but how he must vote. To vote under dictation is to him to forfeit his manhood. If he cannot vote as pleased him in one section, he will go to another where he can."

The facts of the case are against our contemporary. In the north wealth has always been an active factor in politics. The idea of Jay that "the men who own the country should govern it," struck the northern mind favorably, and it is the dominant idea to this day. It was only last year that Rhode Island got rid of the property qualification required for voters. With or without this qualification property, or wealth, looms up as the power behind the average northern voter.

Voting under dictation is nothing new to the masses of the north. In the mills and factories of New England and the middle states, and in their mines and great corporation industries, the employees know the disastrous consequences of an independent ballot. Take, for instance, the case of a working man that region who is paid off in the scrip of the company employing him. He handles no money. His script is good only at the company's store. He lives in a house owned by the company. When election day rolls round he receives a hint that a vote for a certain ticket would be to the interest of his employers. This is nothing short of a silent threat. It is dictation, and nothing else. Of course he can vote as he pleases, but his independence may cause him to lose his job. He has not money enough to carry him to another place. His goods are attached or levied on for rent. Then follows the breaking up of his family, and the independent voter is fortunate if he does not drift into vagrancy or crime.

The Transcript will say that we are describing an extreme case. In every political campaign the northern papers report just such instances. Undoubtedly they occur, but the same cannot be said of the Boston paper's picture of northern men voting under dictation in the south. Nor is there a particle of truth in the insinuation that a northern man's independent or honest vote would not be counted in any southern state. There is not a case of the kind on record, and it cannot be found.

The corporations, monopolists and bands of millionaires of the north are quietly but determinedly carrying into public affairs Jay's maxim already quoted, that "the men who own the country should govern it," and as they constitute the employing class they menace the freedom of speech and action of the hirelings who look to them for their daily bread. The south lacks this compact organization of wealth, and hence its power is not so directly felt by the masses.

## The Fort Valley and Waycross Connection.

The following communication concerning the interview published in yesterday's CONSTRUCTION, with Representative Dennard, of Wilcox county, showing the advantages of an extension of the Atlanta and Florida railroad from Fort Valley to Waycross, contains a suggestion which ought to commend itself very strongly to the Savannah, Florida and Western railroad. That company has in operation a very extensive system, but its own territory does not extend any further north than its line between Savannah and Bainbridge. It controls absolutely the railroad situation in Florida, with the Atlantic Coast Line as an independent connection with the east. The connection with Atlanta would open up the entire west to it, and it can make this connection by extending its line from Waycross to Fort Valley, where it would connect with the Atlanta and Florida.

Our correspondent writes us as follows: "KENTUCKY CONSTITUTION: I am not a railroad man, but speaking from the standpoint of a business man, I think I know a good thing when I see it, and I was absolutely astonished by the statement made in the morning's paper, in the interview with Mr. Dennard, by which the Atlanta and Florida railroad can become a part of the most direct route to Jacksonville."

The figures are unanswerable, and it cannot be doubted but that the building of the connection between Fort Valley and Waycross would do everything that Mr. Dennard claims for it. It strikes me that the Atlanta and Florida railroad, the Atlanta and Florida railroad, the Savannah, Florida and Western railroad, by extending its Jacksonville line from Waycross to Fort Valley, would, by building 120 miles, make a direct connection with the rest of the country. The Savannah, Florida and Western railroad does not have its principal patronage from the east, it building this line would give it the control of the Florida travel, not only of the east, but of almost the entire west, because having the most direct route, it could command the patronage.

It is not known why by which the Savannah, Florida and Western people could be interested in making this connection with the Atlanta and Florida. And if there is any reason why they cannot do themselves, they can at least offer inducements to other parties that would be willing to do it with the guarantee of their co-operation in sustaining the line from Waycross to Florida. The building of this line must be of great interest to the Savannah, Florida and Western, and it strikes me, as a business man, that corporation could be contented on an effort to make the Fort Valley and Waycross connection."

MARCHANT.

The people of Atlanta could not interest themselves in a measure that would be more to their advantage than the extension of the Atlanta and Florida road from Fort Valley to some point at which it would make direct connection with some great system of roads, or to some seaport. By building to Waycross it would form a direct connection with Brunswick, and at the same time make the shortest route to Jacksonville. This latter certainly merits the attention of not only the Atlanta and Florida railroad, but of

business men of the city of Atlanta. The Atlanta and Florida could be made a great road if given a good southern connection. As it is now it is but little more than a local road, and it will never be otherwise until it is given a more advantageous southern connection.

## The Gate City National Bank.

We regret that there was a rumor started yesterday for the purpose of trying to injure the Gate City National bank; that the bank had sustained heavy losses from the failure of Akers & Co., and others recently, and hence was embarrassed. There was no grounds whatever for the rumor. The bank was never in a more prosperous condition, and the officers say they did not lose a cent by either the Akers & Co. failure or the Chattanooga Elevator Co., or any other person, firm or corporation, and that the rumor was without cause or any foundation whatever. From a personal knowledge of the bank we are satisfied that the statement of the officers is correct, and that the rumor was maliciously started, and pushed solely for the purpose of doing this bank harm.

The Gate City National bank has been one of the most liberal banks to our city manufacturers. The bank is always careful with its loans, requiring always good collateral.

It is, besides being a national bank, a government depository, which is a sufficient guarantee that its business methods are good—even if they did not have officers whose integrity and honor in all dealings was beyond question.

We have no knowledge who put the rumor afloat, but it was false, and any one who does can be exposed to it by proper inquiry.

## A South-Hater Confesses.

"There is but one flag for the union," says the Iowa State Register, Brother Clarkson's paper. "It waves over a nation of Americans." This is undoubtedly true, but it is very curious that the State Register should be willing to admit it after cursing and abusing the southern people for a quarter of a century as traitors, assassins and murderers.

As a south-hater, the Iowa State Register has had few equals and no superiors. For

years its provincialism and bigotry have been its only capital. It has set the southern people apart as a target for its curses and slanders, and when there was no slander ready to its hand it never hesitated to invent one.

And yet, there has never been a day when our Iowa contemporary was not to be pitied. Several years ago one of the older Clarksons, writing about the great meteor shower, back in the thirties, stated in a solemn way that "the stars fell so thick and fast" that he heard them tinkling on the leaves of the trees like sleet. It was a remarkable statement, but it attracted no attention for the reason that the paper in which it was published contained blood-curdling stories about the southern people that eclipsed the star-shower narrative.

While other newspapers, just as bitter as the State Register, have had their views toned down by time and circumstance, Brother Clarkson's paper has continued to preach sectionalism as it is understood in the blind tigers of Iowa. It has contended that the south is not a part of the union but a conquered territory, and that southerners are people without a country. When it says, therefore, that the union flag waves over a nation of Americans it is probably not far from the truth to say that it intends to include the south.

Nevertheless, and in spite of the northern

sectionalists of the Clarkson stripe, the south is on the spot, so to speak. It is a part of the common country, and in the matter of progress and development it is cutting out work that the most favored sections will find it impossible to equal.

## China as a Model.

It is the fashion to laugh at the Chinese, and their pig-tails, their manners and customs, and their grotesque religion, but Mr. David Nicol, who has made a life study of China seriously advises us to take that country as a model in many things, and especially in the matter of political economy.

The Chinese were a civilized people, tolerably far advanced in science and art, long before our race emerged from barbarism.

They had government, laws and literature when the Britons were mere savages, clad in the skins of wild beasts, and roaming about in their native forests. Undoubtedly

the Britons were more savages, and

had not the force of their natural resources to sustain them.

Another significant fact has recently been announced in the newspapers—namely, the shutting down of the well-known Joanna furnace, near Reading, Pennsylvania. It is said that nearly fifteen hundred tons of pig-iron are stored at the furnace, and work will not be resumed until it is disposed of.

The significance of this lies in the contrast afforded by our southern furnaces.

The Nashville American says that only a few weeks ago the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company was forced to advance the price of its product in order to secure time to fill the demand for pig-iron that the company was not able to keep up. It was supposed by the managers that the advance in price would give the company an opportunity to catch up with its orders, but within two days after the advance an order was received for several thousand tons.

These things give emphasis not only to Mr. Carnegie's remarks, but to the wonderful figures gathered by the editor of the Manufacturers' Record.

MEMBERS of the Cronin jury complain that they were nearly called to death by the law-yers. There are ten thousand jurymen in this broad country yet to be heard from.

ATLANTA has had a fog every morning. But

for this fact, Rapid Transit would have been captured and hitched to the Whitehall and West End street cars.

The world's fair, which is to be held in New

York, Chicago, St. Louis and Washington, is not as big a thing as it used to be. It has been trimmed down by the various editors that have handled it.

The solid south is in a valley between a high wave and a low wave. We give this to the coal dealers as a pointer.

The way to have your influenza quietly is to give right up to it and to go to bed.

ALLEN O. MYERS refuses to accept any Christmas presents. This is Ohio is a capital offense.

THE president's horse fell down with him the other day. No doubt the republican party will perform the same feat in 1890.

THERE are as bad colds in America as there are in Russia. This republic is not to be downed by an absolute monarchy.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE CONSTANT READER of the newspapers profits by his habit in more ways than one. Nine times out of ten he is rejected as a juror in a criminal case.

EXPLORER STANLEY was paid at the rate of \$6,000 a year while he was hunting for Emin Pasha.

He was not docked for sickness or for time lost in shooting elephants, and he was allowed to kill as many biggers as pleased without even being remunerated.

PROFESSOR SCOTT, of Emory college, in a recent letter, repeats what he has heretofore said in favor of aiding the emigration of the negroes, and adds one feature which I regard as ominous to the future of most of the southern negroes is the steady and rapid improvement in machinery in all departments of the cotton plantation industry—e. g., less than a dozen years ago there was not a cotton gin in the state fair at Macon, Georgia, a machine for cleaning cotton by which one man, upon a kind of buggy plow, could in one day do the work by horse power of more than a dozen men. This new machinery, generally introduced must, for the most part, put an end to the plantation negro's summer work and his means of subsistence.

Mr. Kinsey thinks that the nomination of a convention composed of delegates, selected by primary elections, in which ballot-boxes are placed within easy access of every voter in the district, would result in the certain election of the nominee by from four to five thousand majority. There can certainly be no harm in adopting Mr. Kinsey's suggestion, and very much harm might result if Mr. Kinsey's suggestion is adopted.

We heartily commend the suggestion of Mr. Kinsey to the democracy of the ninth district.

"The South in the Saddle."

The figures which we printed yesterday in regard to the industrial progress of the south tell a most remarkable story.

The fact that they are compiled by the editor of the Manufacturers' Record is a sufficient guarantee that no exaggerated estimates have been made. Indeed, it is more than likely that the figures given by Mr. Edmonds are an under-estimate. The territory covered by the south is very large, and the probability is that a great many new industries not included in the Record's returns have been put in motion in this section recently. It is not infrequently happens that some motive of selfishness, or the habits of carelessness restrain those who have developed a profitable industry from reporting it to the public.

Of the accuracy of Mr. Edmonds's report there can be no sort of doubt, and the figures that he gives tell a story of industrial progress and development that has no parallel or precedent in the history of this country; and yet, notwithstanding the fact that the industrial progress of the south has only fairly begun. The capitalists of the north and of Europe are only beginning to realize that the south offers them an almost inexhaustible field for profitable investment, and are hastening to take advantage of it.

A prominent business man of Atlanta, who has just returned from a trip over the Marietta and North Georgia railroad and its branches, was amazed at the number of northern men he met in that section.

Northern Georgia and western North Carolina appear to be swarming with capitalists

who are seeking an opportunity to invest in the iron and coal interests of that region.

Heretofore many capitalists of the north have permitted themselves to be deceived into ignoring the south as a field for investment. They have been deceived as to the attitude and temper of the people of the south, and as to the situation here, by the partisan republican editors who highest ideal of patriotism takes the shape of sectional prejudice and hate. But now the eyes of the business men are opened and they are trying, with all possible speed, to take advantage of the opportunities that the south offers.

From the D. of the Ga. Tribune.

Mr. Grady's Boston speech is in his usual eloquent and impassioned vein. It is not surprising to hear that the people of cultured city were pleased with it, and that the orator was gratified by many distinguished men.

Mr. Grady is evidently under sincere conviction upon the great subject he discusses. He has touched it with great earnestness and consideration in other speeches on similar occasions, and the Tribune has often commented upon the fact that Mr. Grady alone, of southern public men, seemed to rightly apprehend the superiority of the race issue in interest, moment and omen, to every other question that concerned the south.

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R SPENCER  
TE GEOLOGIST OF  
ORGIA.

into Effect the Act  
Legislature Creating a  
new is now state geolo-

was made by Governor  
and the new office will  
July 1, 1890.

well known in Georgia,  
of geology at the State  
but that chair has been  
therefore, eligible to ap-

now establishing the geo-

passed by the legislature,  
of the governor,  
general, attorney gen-

commissions. The state  
sections, and the  
each of his assist-

over a section.

be appointed by the

very highly recommended.  
White was one of his  
many other prominent  
known as an eminent  
in Europe, but in Europe  
written no less than forty  
titles. Before coming to  
in the University of

right man for the posi-

the geological bureau is

VI'S FATHER.

of a letter written by  
sent to THE CONSTITU-

March, 1888. Dear Sirs,  
you kind letter and am  
with you in the sup-

the relationship.  
of Georgia's name was

The family were from  
a little had of correct-

fact as stated above. With

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

FOR A FRIEND.

Jefferson Davis DIA-

speculating as to the  
the Hon. George W. Jones,  
travel south so hurriedly  
to visit the late Jefferson

A friend of mine thinks he

first came to Washington  
of means to be  
land poor' for a brief  
a deal of money in  
productive lands. Hearing

he called to see his old  
the senator-elect met  
in conference, Mr. Jones  
a cushion, stating  
0,000 to meet, and his  
better acquainted in Wash-

introduce his good security to offer  
short date.

Mr. Davis whipped  
from it a blank check  
0,000, and handed it to  
of pieces. It was  
thereupon Senator Jones  
warmly for his gen-

paper, wrote out a note  
6 per cent interest, and  
"earer" on demand. This

who asked, somewhat

visitor, which Davis did  
then with equal deplorability,  
observing:

for this, and if anything  
idenly it might be found  
a slight temporary em-

portant, with a smile, "is  
at slow and uncertain  
at least, to flourish in

and His Children.

staggered Mr. Davis  
son, about 10 years  
even more, severe; it  
in much more severe  
Jefferson Davis, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis  
affection. Winnie was the  
them to Beauvoir. Winnie  
and companion; the ten-

on her return from Eng-

land, a lady asked Winnie  
and women of whom  
she had seen a number  
duke.

no mean merely listed  
to have made their names

ture, her eyes kindling,  
my father, I saw now,  
man."

to Mr. Davis he said,  
Winnie, did not know

lucracy will have a sad  
that loved and hon-

and her mother in

in the world.

The strongest w-

Mme. Victoria, as I  
called, is a Swiss, and  
of her extraordinary  
its marketable value,  
discovered it. One day,  
two men in a carriage  
from a court. Smiling,  
she valued her  
surprise, accomplished  
reaching the ears of  
for introducing her to  
candy made, and after  
she made, her  
prodigy, for introduction  
to the market, but is ex-

to look upon, but is ex-

mes Out.

giving a coming-out  
that she had come  
a little way at  
was over the began  
young men look at her  
ders. Before retiring  
very young girl of no  
several pages of no  
she did not think  
too sweet for any  
coming-out party ever  
and further and further  
she will let her  
the number of  
descriptions of  
dresses.

DUEL.

and, and at first  
of a man!  
life he leads  
geance; both striv-

and strange

of old

man's scars

in his place:

ROBERT BROWNS

SOCIETY EVENTS.

ADELIA ADAIR'S RECEI-

TION.

Marriage of Mr. Marion Luther Brittain

and Miss Lettie McDonald.

Through the

admission given yesterday by Miss Ada-

re, to her friend, Miss Bonn, of Macon, was

the young people from

drawings rooms were gracefully

and elegantly dressed.

the reception room was turned

over by the graceful sprays of

the green which adorned the carved

the long

was banked on either side

the dining room was

exquisitely decorated with exquisite maiden hair

the center table was all in pink and white,

the rose-colored table,

the pink and white

was a bank of pink and white

the green and white

the white wax tapers made a circle

the railing, completing a decoration

and beautiful.

the bride made a lovely picture in her long-

white robe of fallie trimmed with duchess

and adorned with nephrite roses. The same

white wax tapers made her bouquet and fast-

her well powdered hair; diamond ornaments

the maid of honor, Miss Turner, walked up

the aisle in a white dress made with taffeta

and the other white wax tapers made a circle

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white wax tapers made her bouquet and fast-

her well powdered hair; diamond ornaments

the maid of honor, Miss Turner, walked up

the aisle in a white dress made with taffeta

and the other white wax tapers made a circle

the railing, completing a decoration

and beautiful.

the bride made a lovely picture in her long-

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## THE OLD NINTH.

A MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CALLS FOR PRIMARIES.

They Bring Out the People and Make Them Personally Interested in the Success of the Candidate Whom They Nominate.

Hon. J. J. Kimsey, member of the democratic executive committee of the ninth district, sends the following card to THE CONSTITUTION. He takes the position that the way to certain triumph for the democracy, is to select the delegates to the nominating convention by free and open primary elections, and that the courthouse meeting method of selecting delegates will jeopardize the success of the party.

## MR. KIMSEY'S CARD.

CLEVELAND, Ga., December 18.—EDITORS CONSIDER: As your paper has a very large circulation in the ninth congressional district I desire to say a few words to the people, and especially to the men of the district.

Already a great deal has been said about the probabilities of next year's election, as that is the time for us to elect a man to represent us in the fifty-second American congress.

Some time ago it was stated in some of the papers of the district that Mr. Pickett was likely to run again and I saw from an interview with Mr. Pickett in the "Advertiser" published near his home that he is most likely to do so. Not, it is said by the newspapers that Mr. Pickett would be very hard to beat if he should run, and indicated that but few men in the district, if any, could defeat him at the polls.

If this be true, why is it true? Mr. Pickett said on a hundred stump speeches that he is a democrat, and a good one, and I believe that then he is now, unless he has been converted to another party.

The author afterwards said, and possibly there is not in Atlanta a single copy of his novel.

Not long afterwards Mr. A. B. Seals wrote his novel "Rockford," and Rev. Charles W. Thomas, then of Atlanta, published his book, "The West Coast of Africa."

Mrs. Mary E. Bryan was then writing her first serials in the Temperance Crusade, published in Atlanta.

The list of books published here since then would fill a volume. The list of those written here would be larger still, for the idea prevailed that local publications meant local sales, and a number of books written in Atlanta were sent north for publication.

In fact, Atlanta authors of note are surprisingly numerous.

Go to a book store and look.

There is an elegantly bound novel by Miss Irene Farrar, "On the Rock." It was published by J. P. Harrison &amp; Co., and it may not be out of place to cite this instance as one of the many where home publication has not restricted the sale of the book. The book has been generally read and favorable notices of it come daily.

Perhaps the answer may be found in the fact that the democracy of the district does not want to defeat him. Or is it true that he is a republican, as was charged upon him in the last race, and that for that reason he would not run.

The people ought to have the man of their choice, that is Pickett. Fellow citizens, this district is democratic by a large majority, in my judgment, and my opinion is that he is in trouble with the majority of the democracy of the district will not be able to stand him.

Rev. Dr. J. V. Scott's book, published by Mr. C. W. Thomas, is attracting general attention. His companion title, "Lectures &amp; Essays," includes a great deal that is interesting and original.

Rev. Dr. Cheney's book, "Belief," was published in his old home, Boston. It is a deep, scholarly book, made up of a series of addresses.

Dr. Barrett's book, "The Seed Truth," was published in New York. The author's name is a guarantee for the success of his book.

Mr. Wallace P. Reed's "History of Atlanta and Fulton County, N. Y., is one of the handsomest books to be found anywhere. It has met with a most favorable reception, and the sale has been unexpectedly large. The history has been pronounced by competent critics a model of its kind.

The Grinnell School History of the United States by Professor A. C. Grinnell, in its fourth edition. It has been adopted as a text book by the city, county and state schools, and in Arkansas, Texas, South Carolina, Tennessee and Florida, and in parts of other states. It was published by Harrison &amp; Co.

Another book recently published here was "Passion's Lyre," by James Eddie Wray, of Midville. It is a collection of poems.

The novel, "The Ashes of Love," by Mrs. Lollie Belle Wylie and Mr. Walter Howard, is one of the most recent home novels. Mrs. Wylie was already popular as the authoress of "The Legend of the Cherokee Rose, and other Poems," and Mr. Howard is a promising young newspaper man.

Montgomery Folsom's book, "Scraps of Song and Southern Scenes," is selling well, of course, by Professors C. P. Byrd &amp; Co.

"Eight Weeks in the Salutation," by Victor O. A. Strauss, is the most remarkable English publication of the year. Strauss, it will be remembered, was the "Dutch Detective." Don't count it, though.

"Black Hawks on White Necks," was written by Mr. John C. H. Smith, of Atlanta, as several northern papers have reported.

"Old Man Pickett's," book, "Old Times in Georgia," was published in THE CONSTITUTION.

Besides these— all published within the last two months—are several about ready to be published.

Major C. W. Hubner, already the author of four popular books, has his translation of Schuckert's great historical romance, "Luther in Rome," now in the hands of a Philadelphia publisher.

At home, almost ready for publication, is a new M. S. volume of his latest poems, called "Wayside Songs."

Rev. Dr. J. W. Lee's book, "Christ of Today," will put out in the spring. It is to be published in New York.

Miss Gussie Bealer, has almost completed her novel, "One More Another." Her sketches in Waverly, in the meanwhile, are attracting a good deal of attention.

Judge Van Epps' "Digest of Georgia Report," will be out soon.

Mr. Lola Marshall Dean thinks of publishing her novel in book form.

Joel Chandler Harris, the first of all southern writers, is busy on a new novel. His "Bascom Place, and Other Sketches," will be out before summer.

Then there are a number of Atlanta writers of recognized merit who have not written books, or who, having gone through the ordeal, prefer the even tenor of magazine writing.

There is Mrs. Belle K. Abbott, Miss Minnie Quinn, Miss Orelia Key Bell, Mrs. Mel Colquitt, Miss Lola Marshall Dean, Miss Mat Crimmins, Mrs. Bryant, in New York, Mrs. W. G. Gilmer, Mrs. L. C. Gilmer, Miss Ida Huber, and a score of others not so well known, to say nothing of those mentioned authors, nearly all of whom are magazine writers.

Two books recently published by colored Atlanta writers deserve notice. The first is "Our Pupil Illustrated," by Rev. Dr. E. R. Carter; the second, a smaller book, "Whites and Blacks," by C. H. J. Taylor, the negro lawyer. Both are creditable productions, and were published in Atlanta. G. W.

Opera Glasses

in large variety at H. C. optical depot, under Kimball House, 19 Peachtree Street.

ELEGANT LININGS

With conscientious qualms?" asked a friend.

"You're troubled," "So, I am," said the sufferer; "but it is with the toothache."

"More fool, you," replied the comforter; "get it pulled out, and buy a bottle of SOZO-DONT, and preserve the good teeth from a like calamity."

For Throat Diseases and Coughs use Brown's Bronchial Throats. Like all really good things they are imitated. The genuine are sold only in boxes.

Children take.

The Mother finds a faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. 25 cents a bottle.

Loromine, Ergotines, Opiates, gold and silver, and cyprine, gold cyprine chains, etc. at W. W. wholesale and retail optical depot, under Kimball House, 19 Decatur Street.

The Stomach as a Drug Store.

With many people, particularly those who have not been educated, the stomach is a drug store.

For the next 30 days. Decorated Coal Vases \$1.25, regular price \$1.50. Coal Hods 25c Fire Sets 75c, Tin Water Sets \$1.25. Brass Fire Sets \$5, Brass Fenders \$6, Brass Andirons \$5. Piano Lamps, with shade and burner complete, \$10. Drop Lights from \$2 up. Also a full line of

Notice of Dissolution.

As usual, John M. Miller has the largest, best selected and most complete line of Christmas cards, booklets, novelties, etc.; also all the new and popular board and card games, such as "My Wife and I," "The Game of Life," "Tin Soldier," "Tin Soldier Fiddler," "Billy Bumby," "Helen," "Tin Soldier," "Aboard," "Officer Boy," "Soldier Boy," etc.

No Fight in Ours.

We are not in the great book war, nor are we fighting it; but we are selling juvenile books to any other house in the country. John M. Miller, 21 Marietta Street.

Atlanta and Florida General Offices Moved.

The general offices of the Atlanta and Florida Life Insurance Company have been moved from corner Broad and Marietta Streets to 245 West Alabama street, over Madison Club &amp; Co., where they will have offices nicely fitted up for each department.

## ATLANTA AUTHORS.

POESE, POETRY, PHILOSOPHY, THEOLOGY AND WHAT NOT.

Books Are Published, as Well as Written, Here in Atlanta—The Work of a Year—Books About to Be Published.

The first novel ever written and published in Atlanta was "Madeline," by a young lawyer named James Summerville Slaughter.

That was back in the fifties.

The author afterwards died, and possibly there is not in Atlanta a single copy of his novel.

Not long afterwards Mr. A. B. Seals wrote his novel "Rockford," and Rev. Charles W. Thomas, then of Atlanta, published his book, "The West Coast of Africa."

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How many ages hence shall this our lofty scene be acted o'er

By nations yet unborn and in tongues now unknown."

FOR HEARTBURN AND INDIGESTION.

Mr. W. H. Terrell, a travelling salesman for a New York wholesale house, whose home is in Salem, Va., writes: "I was troubled a great deal with heartburn and indigestion, and a glass of it taken often or frequently relieves me almost entirely. I also consider it a fine tonic and a most excellent appetizer."

"For three years I was troubled with malaria, which caused my appetite to fail and I was greatly reduced in flesh, and life had lost all its charms. I tried mercurial and potash remedies, but to no effect. I could get no relief. I then decided to try SWIFT'S SPECIFIC (S. S. S.) for I find that a wine-glass of it taken often or frequently relieves me almost entirely. The medicine made a complete and permanent cure, and I now enjoy better health than ever before."

HIS HEALTH WAS BROKEN.

"For two years I was affected with general debility, the first fact becoming physical weakness. I took quantities of every medicine I could hear of, but they did not have any effect on me. At length I commenced taking SWIFT'S SPECIFIC (S. S. S.) and I was a well man again, taking a few bottles. It is without equal for building up the general health. Had it not been for SWIFT'S SPECIFIC (S. S. S.) I would have died. I am now in my grave-day."

J. T. BRYANT, Hendersonville, N. C.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

## MEDICAL.



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Copyrighted by S. S. S. Co.

## SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

MEATS ROASTED IN THEIR OWN JUICES, BY USING THE WIRE GAUZE OVEN DOOR FOUND EXCLUSIVELY ON THE

## CHARTER OAK STOVES &amp; RANGES.

There is a Cooking Apparatus made using the Solid Oven Door but that the loss in weight of meat is from twenty-five to forty per cent. of the meat roasted in the oven door will lose three pounds.

The same roasted in the CHARTER OAK RANGE using the WIRE GAUZE OVEN DOOR, loses about one pound.

To those who are too poor to buy a large portion of the meat and have to cook it in a small oven, the wire door is a great convenience. The meat does not separate, and is become tough, tasteless and unpalatable.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST.

Charter Oak Stoves and Ranges with Wire Gauze Oven Doors, are Manufactured by the Excelsior Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo., and Sold by

HUNNICKUTT &amp; BELLINGRATH, Sole Agts., Atlanta, Ga.

ONE TANNER &amp; DELANEY SAW MILL—CARRIED ON ONE DELAWARE mill—capacity 25,000 feet per day.

One Erie City 45-horse power engine.

One Tanner &amp; Delaney 40-horse power engine.

One Tanner &amp; Delaney 60-horse power boiler.

One Erie City 60-horse power boiler.

One Excelsior 60-horse power boiler.







## Finance and Commerce

## Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE

ATLANTA, December 20, 1889.  
New York exchange buying at par and selling at 1/4 premium. Money is very easy with the ruling at 5 per cent.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid Asked
New Ga. \$1,000,000.00	100
10% 1890	100
6% 2d gold 102	103
6% 1895 118	100
6% 1896 118	100
6% 1897 118	100
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